

Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention				
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Measles (Rubeola) (10-Day) Table of Contents

Measles Rash Investigation (IMMP-4)



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Measles (Rubeola) (10-Day)

Overview

For a more complete description of measles, refer to the following texts:

- Control of Communicable Diseases Manual (CCDM)
- Red Book, Report of the Committee of Infectious Diseases
- "Pink Book," Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Case Definition (4)

Clinical description

An acute illness characterized by a temperature of 38.3° C (101° F) or more, cough, coryza, conjunctivitis, an erythematous maculopapular rash lasting 3 days or more, and a pathognamonic enanthem (Koplic spots).

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Diagnosed by a positive serologic test result for measles immunoglobulin (IgM) antibody, a significant increase in measles IgG antibody in paired acute (collected within 4 days of rash onset) and convalescent (collected 2 to 4 weeks later) serum specimens by any standard serology assay, or isolation of measles virus from clinical specimens such as urine, blood or nasopharyngeal secretions. Specimens for IgM testing should be drawn at least 72 hours after onset of rash. (3)

Case classification

Confirmed: A case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Probable: A clinically compatible case (38.3° C/101° F or more temperature, cough, coryza and

conjunctivitis) that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case.

Suspect: Any febrile illness accompanied by a rash.

Comment

Measles is a category I disease, reportable within 24 hours of first knowledge or suspicion. Missouri State Laboratory reports are submitted automatically to the Section of Communicable Disease Prevention (SCDP). Private laboratory results must be submitted to the SCDP as soon as possible with the disease investigation form.

Both probable and confirmed cases are reported to the Centers for Disease Control.



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<u>Information Needed for Investigation</u>

Verify the diagnosis. What laboratory tests were conducted and what were the results? Does this illness meet case definition?

Establish the extent of illness. Is the patient properly vaccinated? Are there any other persons with a similar illness?

Contact the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator assigned to your area.

Contact the Bureau of Child Care, if cases are associated with a childcare facility.

Case/Contact Follow Up and Control Measures

Determine the source of infection:

- Is the case aware of other persons with like illnesses?
- Has the case traveled outside the immediate area during the exposure period (12-17 days prior to when rash first appeared)?
- Did the case attend any group meetings or gatherings during the exposure period (12-17 days prior to when rash first appeared)?

Control Measures

- See the Measles section of the Control of Communicable Disease Manual (CCDM), "Control of patient, contacts, and the immediate environment."
- See the Measles section of the Red Book.

General

- Case is communicable from four days prior to four days after appearance of rash; maximum communicability occurs from onset of prodrome through the first 3-4 days of rash.
- Identification of contacts during communicable period is of great importance to the success of the control effort.
- Determination of immunization status of contacts assists with the prevention of possible additional cases.
- Unimmunized (not having had 2 doses of measles-containing vaccine at least one month apart) and contacts with questionable immunization status are priorities for being vaccinated.
- If case attends School or Day Care/Preschool, immunization records should be audited to determine questionable immunization status of other attendees.
- If hospitalized, caregivers' immunization status should be evaluated and precautions taken.



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Laboratory Procedures

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Collect clinical serum specimens for an IgM or paired IgG tests in a "red-topped" tube and submit to the state laboratory. If the clinic has contracts requiring the use of a private lab, split the specimens, sending one to the state lab and one to the private lab. At the same visit when the serum is taken, specimens for virus isolation can and should be taken; however, urine or nasopharyngeal or throat-swab specimens should not be substituted for serum specimens for measles diagnosis. Specimens for IgM testing should be drawn at least 72 hours after onset of rash. (3)

Reporting Requirements

Measles is a category I disease reportable within 24 hours of first knowledge or suspicion to the local health authority or to the Department of Health and Senior Services.

- 1. For suspect, probable and confirmed cases complete a Disease Case Report (CD-1) and "Rash Investigation" (IMMP-4) form revised 1/98.
- 2. Entry of the CD-1 into MOHSIS negates the need for the paper CD-1 to be forwarded to a Regional Health Office.
- 3. Send the completed IMMP-4 "Rash Investigation" forms to the Regional Health Office.
- 4. All outbreaks or "suspected" outbreaks must be reported as soon as possible (by phone, fax, or e-mail) to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator. This can be accomplished by completing the Missouri Outbreak Surveillance Report (CD-51).
- 5. Within 90 days of the conclusion of an outbreak, submit the final outbreak report to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator.

References

- James Chin, ed. "Measles" (Rubeola, Hard Measles, Red Measles, Morbilli), <u>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</u>, 17th ed. Washington D.C.: American Public Health Association. 2000: 330-335.
- American Academy of Pediatrics, "Measles." In: Pickering, LK, ed. <u>2000 Red Book:</u> <u>Report of the Committee of Infectious Diseases</u>. 25th Ed. Elk Grove Village, IL. 2000: 385-396.
- 3. <u>Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases</u>, 7th Edition. Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. January 2002: 96-114.
- 4. Centers for Disease Control. <u>Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance</u>. MMWR 1997;46 (RR-10): 23.



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Other Sources of Information

Web Sites

- 1. Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Program: http://www.CDC.gov/nip/default.htm (05 June 2003)
- 2. Immunization Action Coalition: http://www.immunize.org (05 June 2003)
- 3. Karolinska Institutet Alphabetic List of Specific Diseases/Disorders http://www.mic.ki.se/Diseases/alphalist.html (05 June 2003)
- 4. Pamela Dyne, MD, Measles, Pediatric eMedicine Journal, April 17, 2003, http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic389.htm (05 June 2003)

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES OFFICE OF SURVEILLANCE CASE NO. **RASH INVESTIGATION** DATE FIRST REPORTED TO HEALTH DEPARTMENT FINAL DIAGNOSIS RUBELLA ☐ MEASLES OTHER (SPECIFY)

WILMOLLO			OI LOII 1)				
NAME OF INVESTIGATOR		HEALTH DE	EPARTMENT			DATE CASE IN	VESTIGATION BEGAN
DEMOGRAPHICS							
PATIENT NAME			RACE				ETHNICITY
			☐ NATIVE AN	MER/ALASKAN N	IATIVE U W	/HITE	HISPANIC
PARENT'S NAME (IF NOT ADULT)			☐ ASIAN/PAC	CIFIC ISLANDER		THER	☐ NOT HISPANIC
DOB	AGE	SEX	AFRICAN A	AMERICAN	□υ	INKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ADDRESS			CITY				
COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE		REP	ORTING INFO	ORMATION	I
HOME PHONE	BUSINESS PHONE		REPORTED BY				
SCHOOL/CHILD CARE/HEAD START			ADDRESS				
FAMILY PHYSICIAN	TEL	EPHONE NUMBER					
ADDRESS			TELEPHONE NUM	MBER		DATE OF REPO	DRT
CLINICAL DATA							
☐ IMPORTED ☐ INDIGEN	OUS (ACQUIRED IN U	SA REPORTING STATE)	CA	ASE STATUS			
☐ INTERNA	TIONAL (ACQUIRED O	UTSIDE USA)		CONFIRMED	□s	SUSPECTED	
		USA OUTSIDE REPORTII	NG STATE)	PROBABLE		JNKNOWN	
		007.00.00.0					
FEVER (HIGHEST RECORDED)	FEVER DURATION	FEVER ONSET (MO	NTH/DAY/YEAR)	RASH ONS	SET (MONTH/DAY/YEA	.R) RASH	DURATION (DAYS)
			ı		1 1		
FIRST LOCATION OF RASH	SPREAD OF RASH		'	'	DRUGS BEFORE	RASH (SPECIFY)
					☐ YES [□ NO	
DESCRIBE THE RASH							
REDDISH	COUL	D BE FELT		☐ WATER	Y VESICLES		
☐ DUSKY BROWN	☐ DISTI	NCT AND EVENLY DISTR	IBUTED	OTHER	(SPECIFY)		
☐ MARKED ITCHING		EDISCRETE LESIONS, AN S BLOTCHY AND CONFL					
SYMPTOMS	V=2						
	YES NO UNKNOW			NO UNKNOWN			YES NO UNKNOWN
Cough		Nausea and/or vomitin	_		Swollen lymph		
Runny Nose		Was the patient very s			Behind the ea	ر	
Watery or red eyes		Malaise			Back of neck		
Did fever continue after		Sore Throat			Back of head		
rash onset?		Koplik spots before ras	sh \square		Arthralgia/Arthri	tis	
Photophobia		Date seen					
		By whom					

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COMPLICATIONS	YES NO UNKNOWN	N	YES NO UNKNOWN	
Diarrhea		Physician Visit		
Pneumonia			SICIAN NAME	
Encephalitis		DATE OF VISIT	SICIAN NAME	
Otitis Media		PHYSICIAN ADDRESS		
Hospitalization				
Date		At and a state of	YES NO UNKNOWN	
Other		Atypical Measles Death		
			SE OF DEATH	
LABORATORY				
WAS TESTING FOR RUBELLA	OR MEASLES DONE? UNKNOWN	PLEASE SPECIFY DISEA	SE RUBELLA	
DATE IgM SPECIMEN TAKEN		gM RESULT		
		_		_
MONTH DAY	YEAR	POSITIVE	INDETERMINANT	☐ NOT DONE
DATE IN A CUITE OPENIMENT	AVEN	NEGATIVE	L PENDING	☐ UNKNOWN
DATE IgG ACUTE SPECIMEN T	AKEN	gG RESULT		
MONTH DAY	YEAR	SIGNIFICANT RISE IN IgG	☐ INDETERMINANT	☐ NOT DONE
		NO SIGNIFICANT RISE IN IgG	PENDING	UNKNOWN
DATE IgG CONVALESCENT SP	ECIMEN TAKEN	SPECIFY OTHER LAB METHOD OTH	IER RESULTS	
MONTH DAY	YEAR	П	POSITIVE INDETE	RMINANT NOT DONE
			NEGATIVE PENDIN	
WAS CASE LABORATORY COM	NFIRMED?			
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐	UNKNOWN			
VACCINE HISTORY HAD CASE EVER RECEIVED M	MEASLES/RUBELLA-CONTAIN	ING VACCINE?		
	\neg			
YES NO	UNKNOWN			
VACCINATIO (MONTH/DA	JN DATE	F CASE WAS NOT VACCINATED, WHAT	WAS THE REASON?	
1. 3	3.	RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION	LABORATORY EVIDENCE OF PRI	EVIOUS DISEASE PARENTAL REFUSAL
		MEDICAL CONTRAINDICATION		
2.	1.	PHILOSOPHICAL EXEMPTION	UNDER AGE FOR VACCINATION	☐ UNKNOWN
NUMBER OF DOSES RECEIVE	D BEFORE FIRST BIRTHDAY	NUME	ER OF DOSES RECEIVED ON OR AFTER FIR:	ST BIRTHDAY
IF VACCINATED BEFORE FIRS	T BIRTHDAY, BUT NO DOSES	GIVEN ON OR AFTER FIRST BIRTHDA	Y, WHAT WAS REASON?	
RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION	ON	LABORATORY EVIDENCE OF	DDEVIOUS DISEASE	PARENTAL REFUSAL
MEDICAL CONTRAINE		PHYSICIAN DIAGNOSIS OF P		OTHER
PHILOSOPHICAL EXE		UNDER AGE FOR VACCINATION		UNKNOWN
IF RECEIVED ONE DOSE AFTE	ER FIRST BIRTHDAY, BUT NE	VER RECEIVED SECOND DOSE AFTER	FIRST BIRTHDAY, WHAT WAS REASON?	
RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION	ON	LABORATORY EVIDENCE OF	PREVIOUS DISEASE	☐ PARENTAL REFUSAL
MEDICAL CONTRAINE		PHYSICIAN DIAGNOSIS OF P		OTHER
PHILOSOPHICAL EXE	MPTION	UNDER AGE FOR VACCINATION		UNKNOWN
EPI INFECTIOUS CH	ART (To Assist in C	ase Determination)		
2,20				Rash Appears
				•
-24 -23 -22 -21 -20		-15 -14 -13 -12 -11 -10 sles Exposure	-9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3	-2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 — Measles Infectious Period
F	— меа Rubella Exposure ———	sies Exposure —	<u></u>	Measies infectious Period Rubella Infectious Period
	•			

SOURCE OF INFECTION								
ONSET OF RASH	EXPOSURE PERIOD (E	ENTER DATES)		Т	0			
				<u>'</u>			YES NO	O UNKNOWN
Was there any known exposure to me	easles, rubella, or sim	ilar illness during	the exposu	re period?				
Was there travel outside of the local				'				
Was there any attendance at any gro	up meetings or gathe	rings during the ex	cposure pe	riod?				
If yes to any questions, give details in	the contact section.							
ACTIVITY HISTORY FOR 18 DA	YS BEFORE RASI	H ONSET AND	7 DAYS A	FTER RASH	ONSE	т		
		DATE					DAT	E
☐ CHURCH			□ sc⊦	HOOL (SPEC	IFY)			
☐ GROUP MEETINGS								
☐ BABYSITTER			□ от⊦	HER (SPECIF	Y)			
☐ FAMILY GATHERING								
EPIDEMIOLOGY INFORMATION								
TRANSMISSION SETTING (WHERE DID THIS C	ASE ACQUIRE MEASLES?)						
☐ CHILD CARE ☐ F	IOSPITAL WARD		HOME	☐ coll	EGE		CHURCH	
	IOSPITAL ER		WORK	MILIT.			INTERNATION	IAL TRAVEL
DOCTOR'S OFFICE	IOSPITAL OUTPATIENT	CLINIC	UNKNOWN	☐ CORF	RECTION	AL FACILITY	☐ OTHER	
IF TRANSMISSION SETTING NOT AMONG THO	SE LISTED AND KNOWN, \	WHAT WAS TRANSMIS	SION SETTING	G?				
OUTBREAK RELATED YES NO UNKNOWN	IF YES, OUTBREAD	K NAME (NAME OF OU	TBREAK THIS	CASE IS ASSOCIA	ATED WITH	H)		
SOURCE OF EXPOSURE FOR CURRENT CASI	 							
EPI-LINKED TO ANOTHER CONFIRMED OR PF	OBABLE CASE	IS CASE TRACEABL	_		AN INTERN	NATIONAL IMPORTAT	「ION?	
PRIMARY AND HOUSEHOLD C	ONTACTS (INCLU				IILAR I	LLNESS)		
NAME	ADDRESS	RELATION		PHONE	AGE	VACCINE TYP AND DATE	FOLLOW-UP CALL DATE	DATE OF EXPOSURE
DID YOU RECOMMEND MEASLES VACCINE FOR YES NO IF NO, WHY?	DR SUSCEPTIBLE CONTAC	T?	1		Į.			-
DID YOU CALL SURROUNDING SCHOOLS/CHI	LD CARES/HEAD STARTS	TO ALERT THEM AND	ro find othi	ER CASES?				
YES NO IF NO, WHY?	OT THEM AND TO DECLE	T DDOMET DESCRI	OF ADDITIO	AL 040500				
DID YOU NOTIFY LOCAL PHYSICIANS TO ALE YES NO IF NO, WHY?	11 THEM AND TO REQUES	I PROMPT REPORTS	OF ADDITION	AL UASES?				
DID YOU REQUEST PUBLICITY FROM THE ME YES NO IF NO, WHY?	DIA?							
ILIYES II NO IF NO. WHY?								

RUBELLA FORM FOR PREGN	IANT WOMEN						
WAS THE CASE A PREGNANT WOMAN?							
YES NO UNKNOWN							
NUMBER OF WEEKS GESTATION (OR TRIME	ESTER) AT ONSET OF ILL	NESS					
PRIOR EVIDENCE OF SEROLOGICAL IMMUN YES NO UNKNOWN	IITY	YEAR OF TEST OR AGE OF PATIENT AT TIME OF TEST					
WAS PREVIOUS RUBELLA SEROLOGICALLY YES NO UNKNOWN	CONFIRMED?	YEAR OF DISEASE OR AGE OF PATI	ENT AT TIME OF DISEASE				
NOTES							
Age	Age of patient at ra	ash onset in number of years, m	onths, weeks, or days.				
Outbreak ≥ 3 cases (with at least one laboratory confirmed case) clustered in space and time. (Measles)(Rubella)							
Death		measles or rubella, verification					
Source of exposure	generation case. E	at be either a confirmed or proba Exposure must have occurred 7 and 7 days after rash of the sou	to 18 days before rash onse	to face contact with a subset of the new case, and betw	equent /een 4 days		
Epi-linked	An epi-linked case face contact. For s	is either a source case or same same generation cases that are	e generation case. Epi-linkaç epi-linked a common exposi	ge is characterized by directure is likely.	face to		
COMMENTS							
-							
-							
DATE CASE FIRST REPORTED TO STATE	FORM COMPLET	IFD BY	TELEPHONE	DATE FORM COMPLETED			
MONTH DATE YEAR	TOTAL CONTRACT		()	MONTH DATE	YEAR		